ROLE OF MONITORING IN A FULLY INTEGRATED INVASIVE PLANT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Lloyd Loope, U.S. Geological Survey, c/o Haleakala National Park, Maui, Hawaii















United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Plant Protection and Quarantine



SEARCH | BROWSE

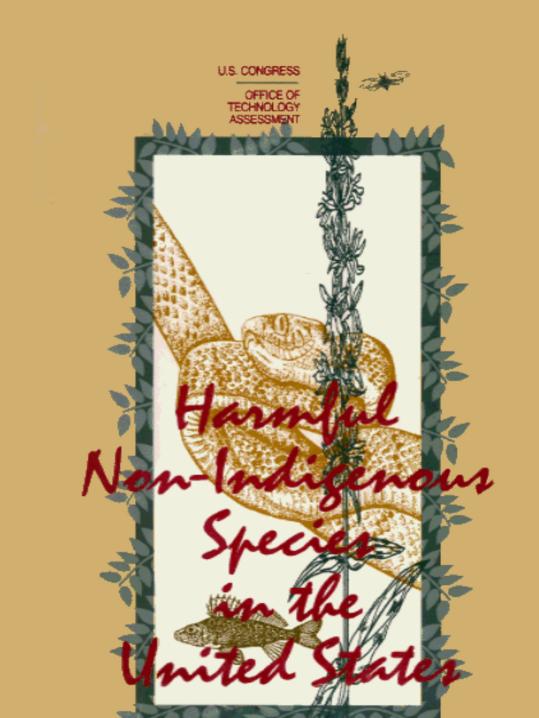
APHIS Regulated Pest List

United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Purpose: To provide trading partners an official USDA-APHIS list of Regulated Plant Pests of concern to the US, and to provide focus to APHIS' safeguarding activities including pre-clearance inspection at ports of entry, exotic pest surveys, and eradication activities.

Legal Basis: The World Trade Organization's Sanitary and Phytosanitary agreement, ratified April 1996, requires that countries strive towards transparency in their actions with trade partners. The rationale is that through greater transparency, better information is made available, and unjustified phytosanitary trade barriers will be revealed, challenged, and eliminated.



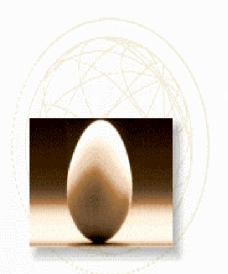




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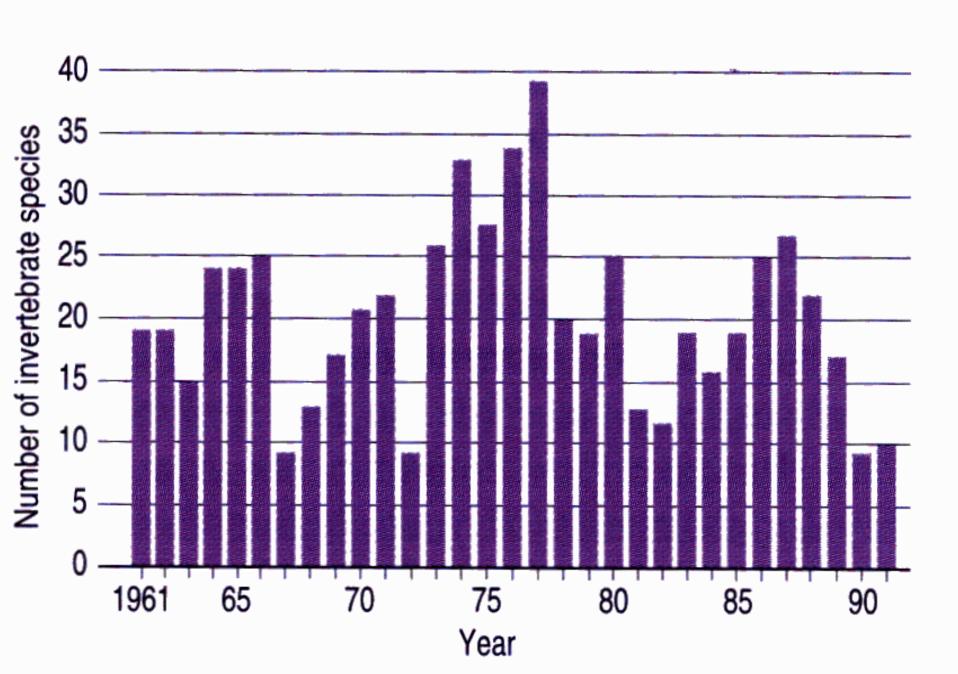


SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES: INTRODUCTION

Understanding the WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

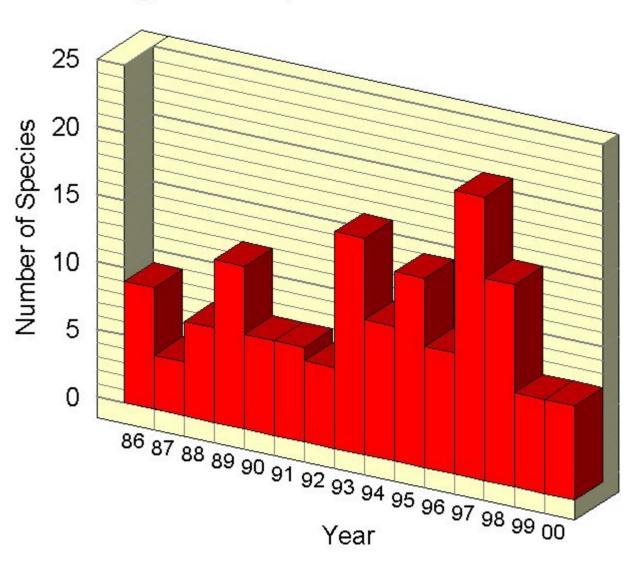
May 1998

The Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and **Phytosanitary Measures** (the "SPS Agreement") entered into force with the establishment of the World Trade Organization on 1 January 1995. It concerns the application of food safety. and animal and plant health regulations.



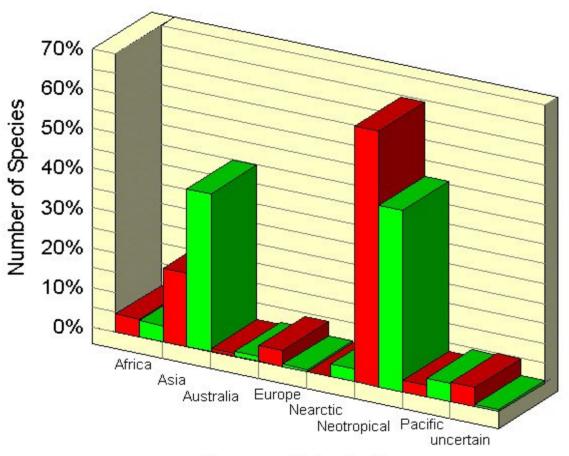
The Exotic Invasion of Florida

Immigration by Year 1986-2000



The Exotic Invasion of Florida

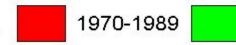
Sources of Invaders



Source of Introduction

1986-2000

SOURCE: Frank, J.H., and E.D. McCoy. 1992. The immigration of insects to Florida, with a tabulation of records published since 1970. Fla. Ent. 75: 1-28.



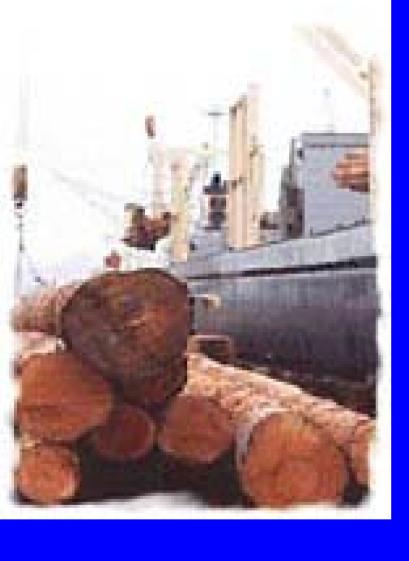
Symposia at ESA, San Diego, Dec.9-10, 2001

Regulatory Entomology
How effectively is American
agriculture being protected?

Some accuse the system of agreement among nations to exchange pests.

APHIS: "We're traders, not traitors."

"By carefully balancing free trade and legitimate measures for plant protection, countries are able to realize maximum benefit in their efforts toward both protection and facilitation of trade. In this context, facilitating trade and protecting plant health are not conflicting objectives, but rather a single objective – 'safe trade.'"









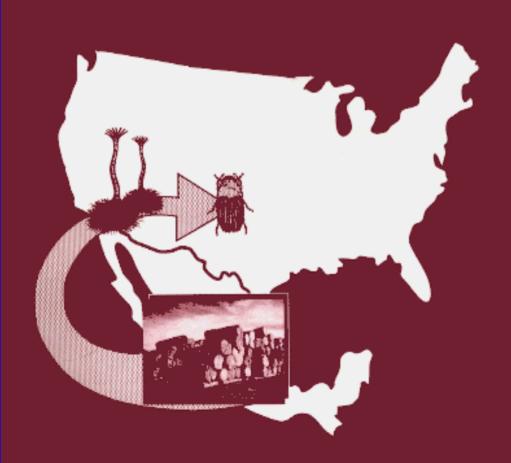
Linted States Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

Forest Products Laboratory

General Technical Report PPU-GFR-104 Pest Risk Assessment of the Importation into the United States of Unprocessed *Pinus* and *Abies* Logs from Mexico





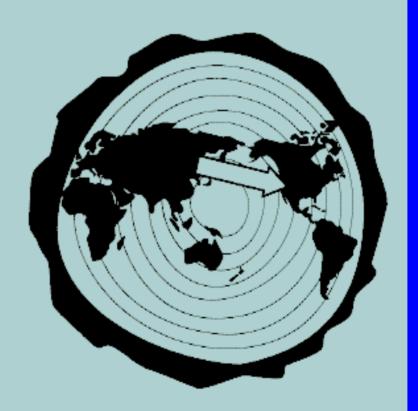


Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Miscelaneous Publication No. 1496

September 1991

An Efficacy Review of Control Measures for Potential Pests of Imported Soviet Timber







asianl~1.jpg







asianl~4.jpg



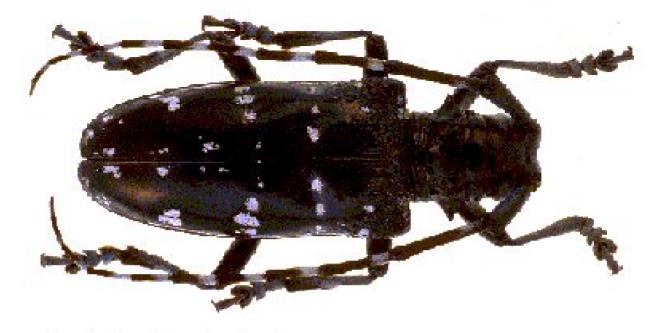
asianl*5.jpg



asianl 6.jpg



asianl~7.jpg



Anoplophora chinensis—temale



Anoplophora chinomais - male

MAJOR PESTS OF U.S. EASTERN DECIDUOUS FOREST (with long lag times) Gypsy moth (1869)

Gypsy moth (1869)

White pine blister rust (1898)

Beech bark disease (1911)

Hemlock woolly adelgid (1924)

European mountain ash sawfly (1926)

Dutch elm disease (1930s)

Balsam woolly adelgid (1950)

Butternut canker (1940s?)

Dogwood anthracnose (1970s)

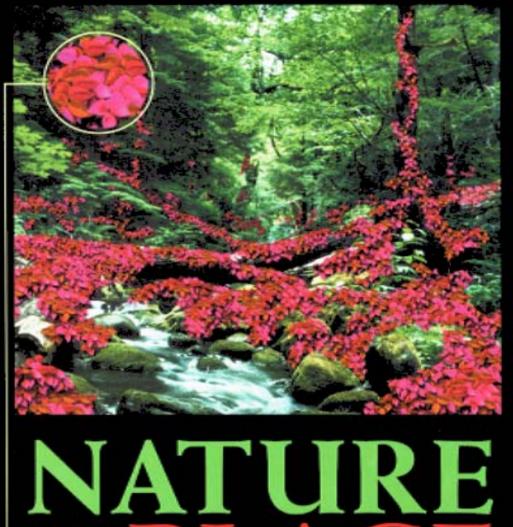


Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Distribution 2001 Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Infested Countles Newly Infested Countles - 2001 County Boundaries Native Range of Eastern Hemlock Map Produced by: USDA Forest Service Northeastern Area Updated on 11/30/01 AKS



Nemiela and Mattson (1996) BioScience 46: 741-753

"When the outrageous economic and ecological costs of the wanton spread of existing exotics and continued entry of new ones become common knowledge, it is inevitable that there will be a public outcry for actions to mitigate the potentially dire consequences."



NATURE OF PLACE

Biological Invasions in the Global Age

JASON VAN DRIESCHE and ROY VAN DRIESCHE

Hawaii is special

Hawaii is vulnerable

How special is Hawaii?

- 90% endemism of flowering plants
- 99% endemism of insects
- textbook examples of adaptive radiation









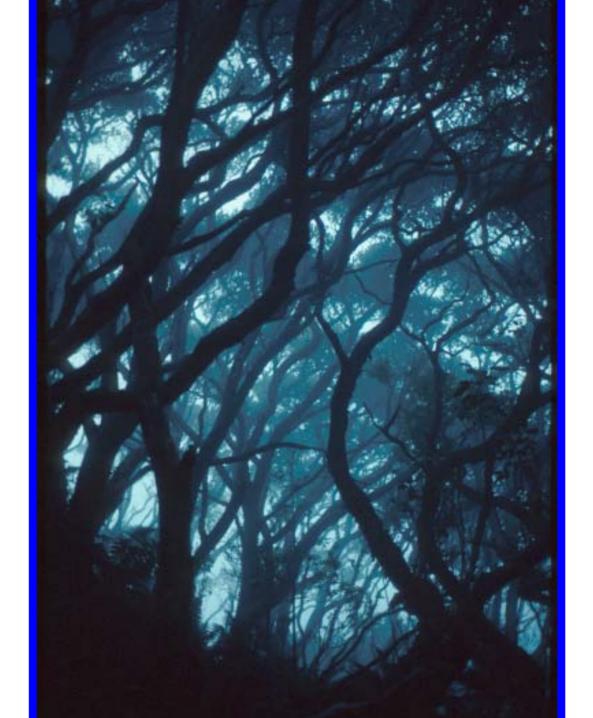




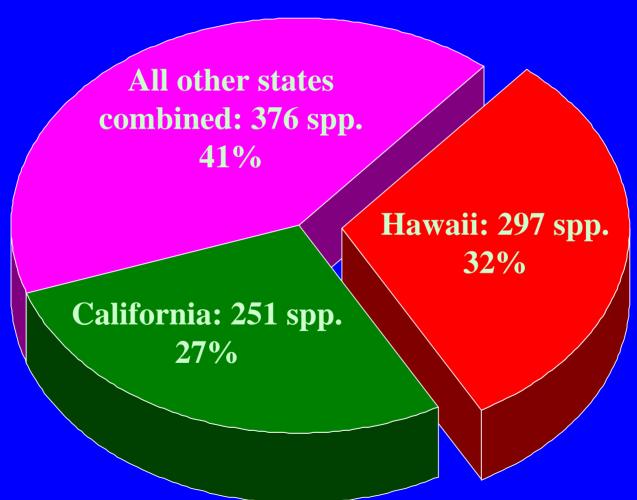








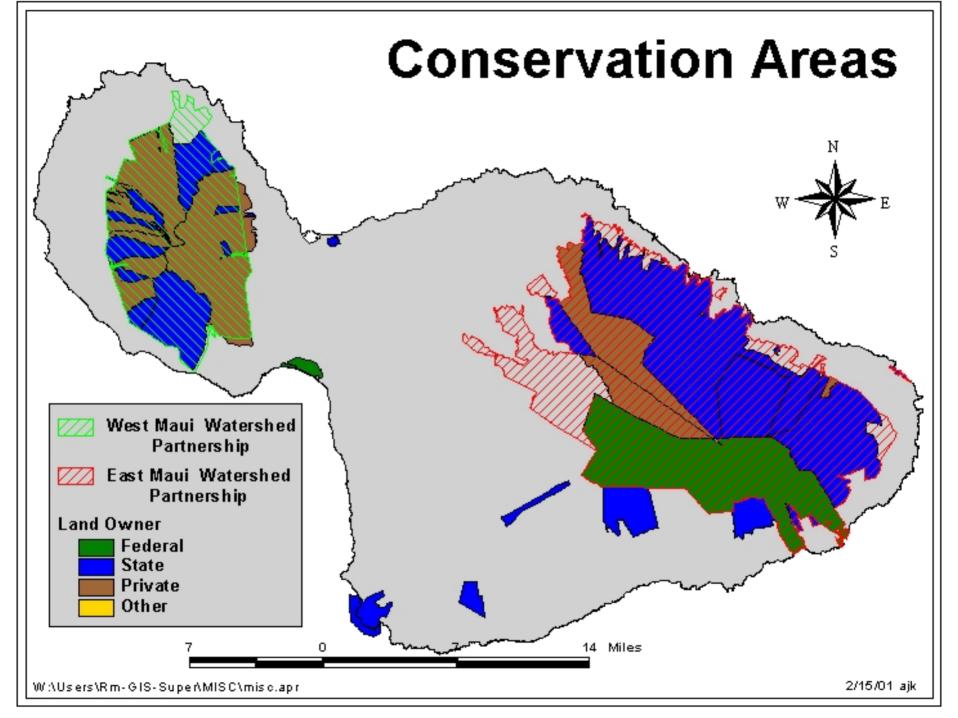
Number of Endangered or Threatened "Species" in the United States





Haleakala National Park sea level -- 10,023 ft elevation

- 90% endemism (to Hawaiian Islands) of flowering plants and invertebrates
- 20% endemism (to island of Maui) of flowering plants and invertebrates
- textbook examples of adaptive radiation

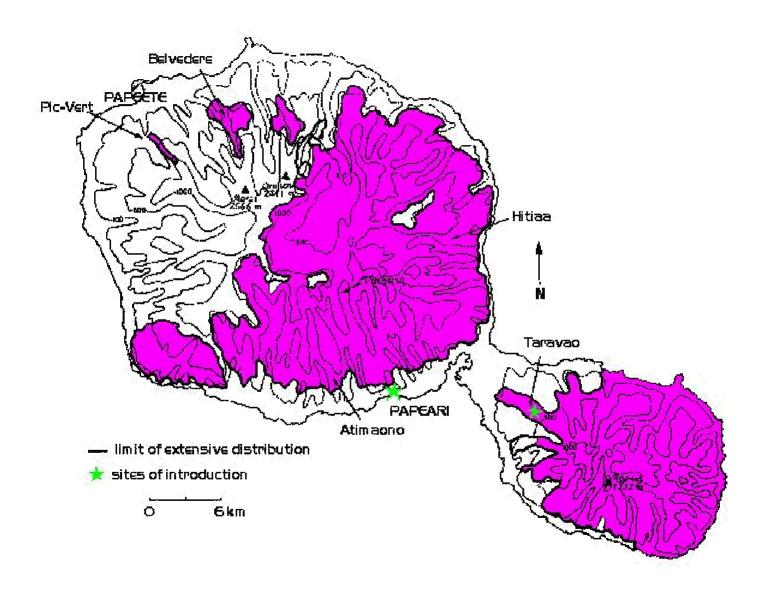






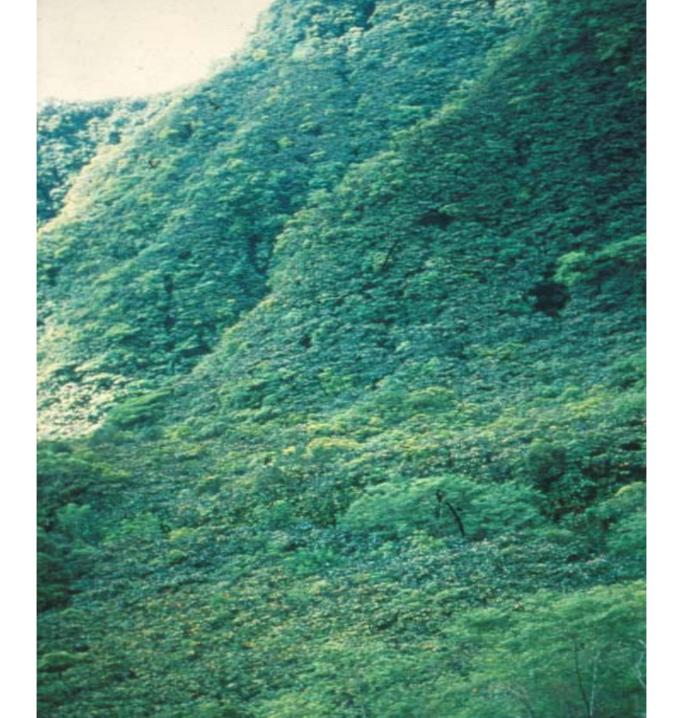








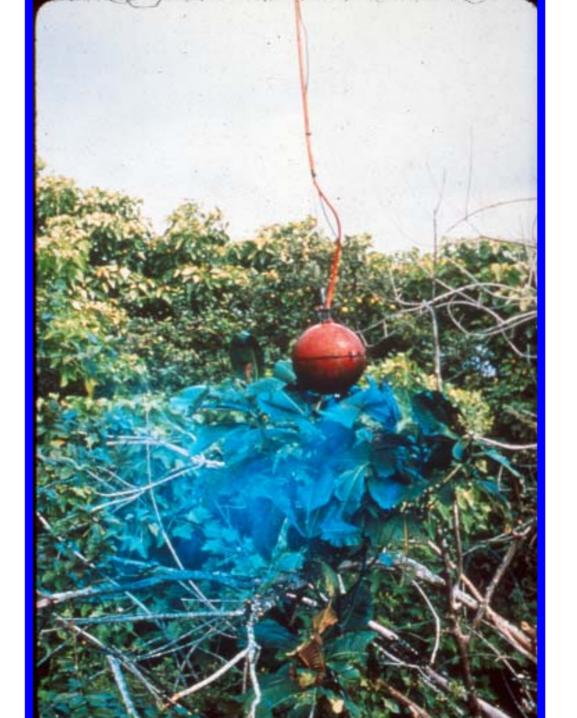






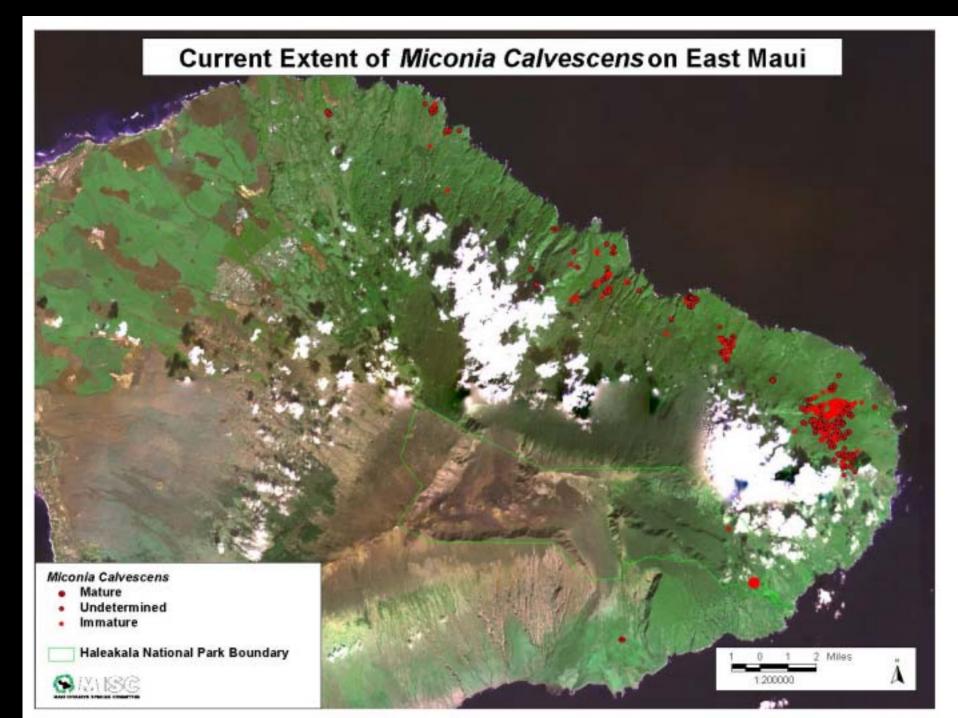


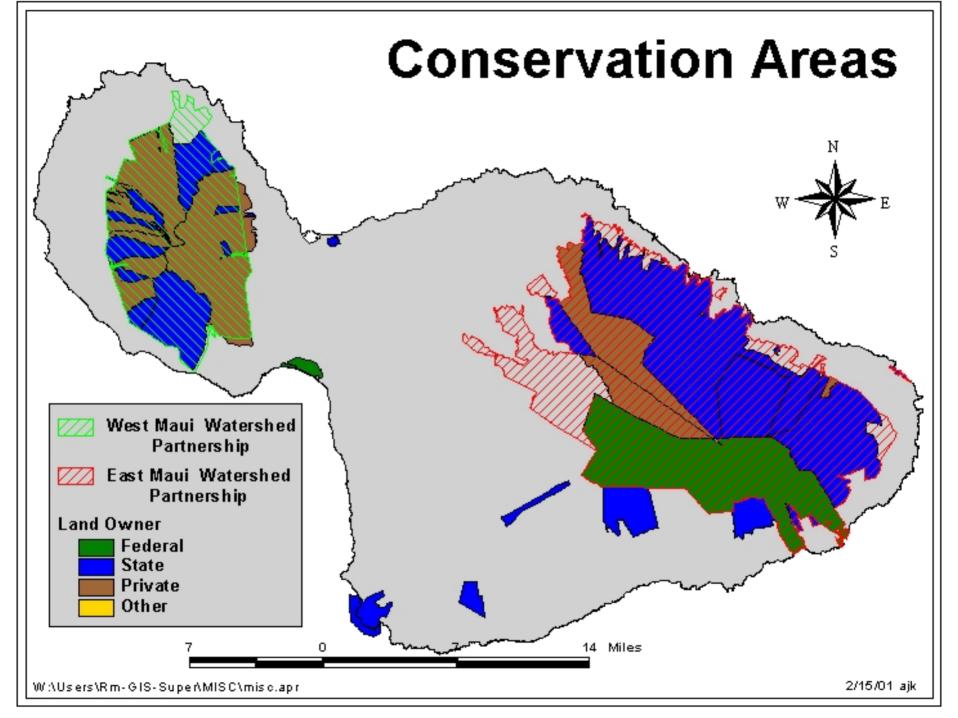


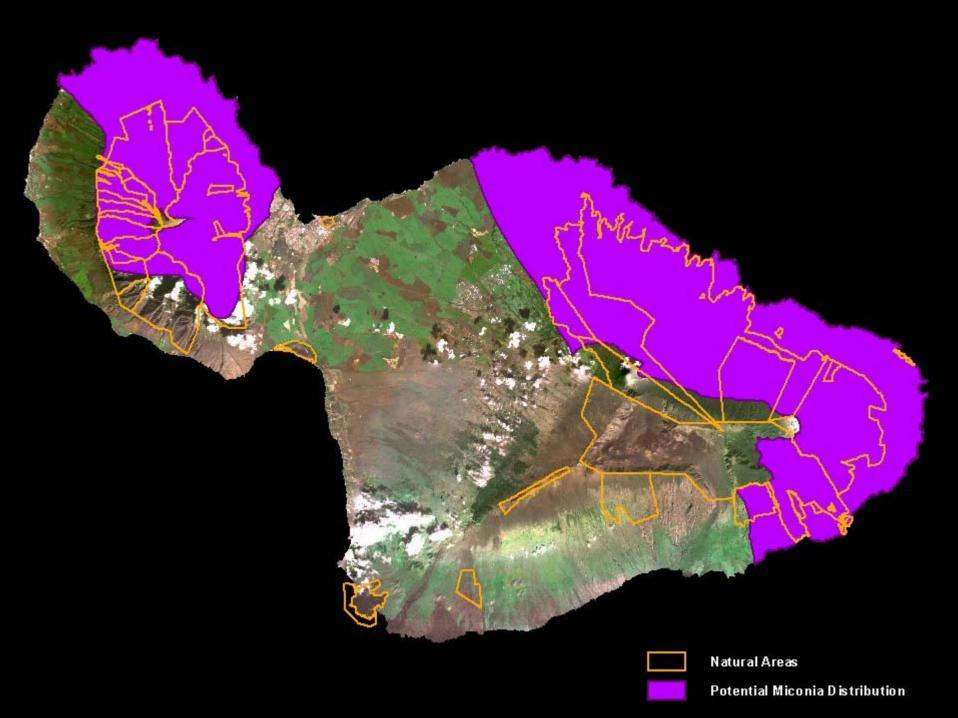


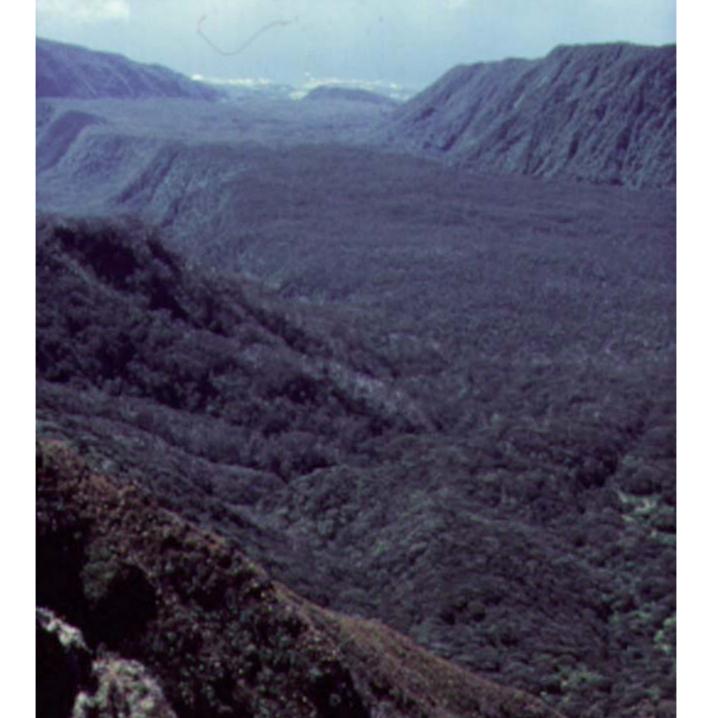












Potential positive side for biodiversity?

• Hawaii is in the midst of an invasive species crisis affecting not only the archipelago's highly endemic biota, but also overall environmental/human health and viability of its tourism- and agriculture-based economy.







Coordinating Group on Alien Pest Species (CGAPS)

Maui Invasive Species Committee (MISC)
Big Island Invasive Species Committee (BIISC)
Oahu Invasive Species Committee (OISC)

Hawaii Ant Group

MAUI INVASIVE SPECIES COMMITTEE

Haleakala National Park, Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Hawaii Department of Agriculture, TNC, Maui Land & Pineapple Co., USDA Forest Service, Maui Department of Water Supply, University of Hawaii, Hawaii National Guard, Maui County Board of Water Supply, USFWS, etc.

MAUI INVASIVE SPECIES COMMITTEE current targets

Miconia (Miconia calvescens)

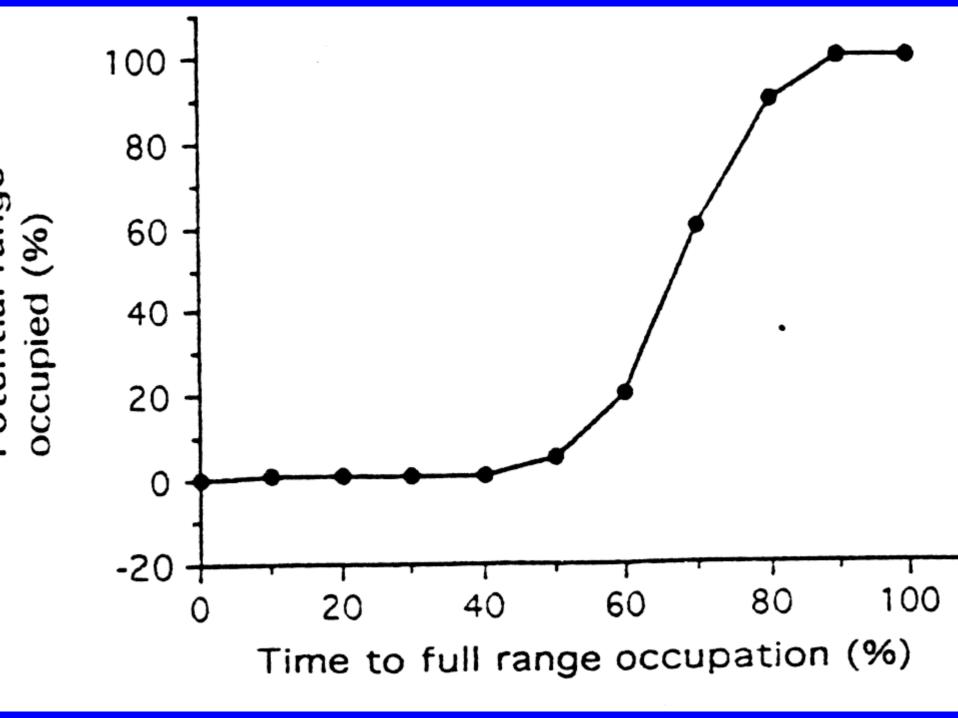
Pampas grass Cortaderia jubata)

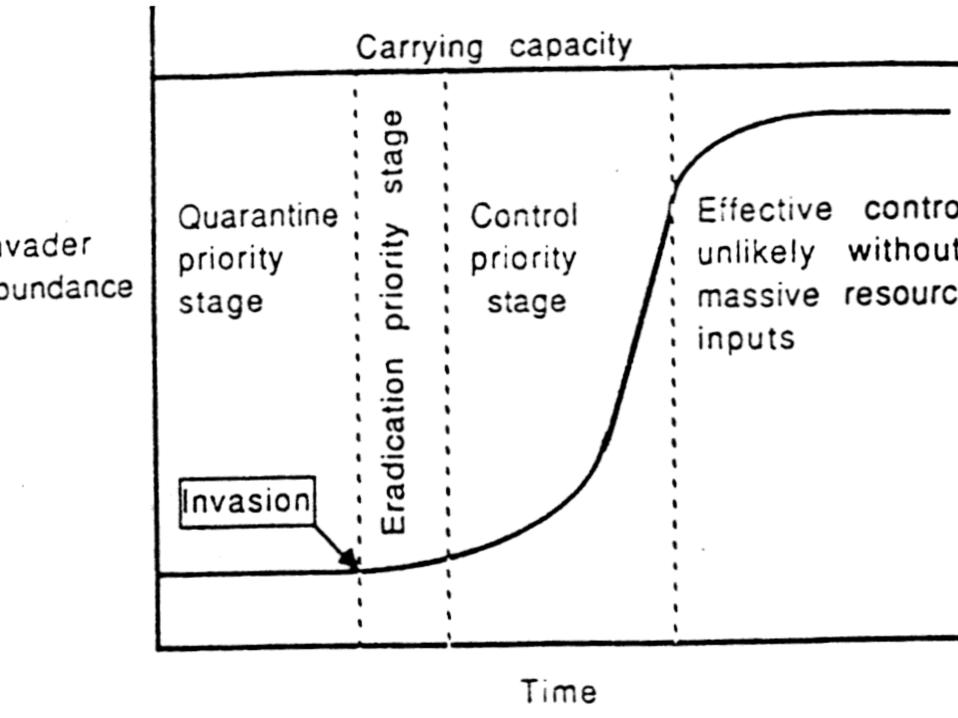
Fountain grass (Pennisetum setaceum)

Ivy gourd (Coccinia grandis)

Giant Reed (Arundo donax)

Rubber vine (Cryptostegia grandiflora)





Hawaiian Ecosystems at Risk project

Information on the internet about harmful alien species in Hawaii

www.hear.org



